NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, ITS ORIGIN AND ITS THEATMENT.

No More a New Affliction Than Appendicitis Gravity and Increasing Prevalence of the Adment-Remedics Here and Abrond

Don't Worry Clubs Commended. Washington, April 8 - Norvous exhaustion upon non disease of modern life, and a vague one at that-a generally wretched condition Induced by sharp rivairy in the pursuit of the elusive dollar, ospecially in this country Nearly twenty years ago Dr. Beard wrote a book chiefly about it, in which he called it. American nervousness, and said it was a new thing under the sue. This it was not, any inore than it is a new thing for one to get a seed In the vermiform appendix. Long ago people did not know it when they had appendicitie and their generates was a good thing. If the doctors had known the cause of their trouble they would have carved them as they do nowor rather to they did a little time ago, for there is a reaction against the use of the knife. The victims of the foreign substance in the wormlike appendix used to get well, and the records of private practice show that they get well now without an operation. It is sunposed that people had nervous exhaustion long ago, only it was not frequent enough to get it self classified. Besides, the doctors were gen-eral practitioners and discuses of the nervous system did not receive the special study they get now. For nearly twenty years, until recently, when one had that tired feeling his friends and at last the doctor told him he had nervous exhaustion or nervous prostration, without a very clear idea of the matter.

What was essential to this diagnosis was a loss of the knack of sleeping, frequent headaches, a backache, the blue devils, laziness, with restlessness, dark forebodings, stomach pains after eating, variable appetite, a general loss of moral tone, and so on. The fact is that case of nervous exhaustion may show some of the symptoms of every distinct nervous disorder and lead the victim to believe he has everything from heart disease to softening of This is not surprising in view of the recent discoveries, since the entire nervous system is involved. It is now recognized as a distinct disease by the profession under the name of neurasthenia. The French often as sociate it with hysteria. Just what changes take place in the nerves is not settled, but the doctors are satisfied with the explanation that there is persist at enfectlement of neural energy or a lack of herve force. To any one who understands the part the nervous system plays In the body, it is plain that a lack of energy the nerves must make a tremendous difference in one's life. For example, it is the nerves that keep the temperature of the body the same, whether a man is at the equator of the north pole. The nerves are the regulators of everything that goes on in the body, and when they are not properly nourished—either because they do not get the right sort of food or are unable to appropriate it-things all go wrong. No doubt the conditions of modern life, the increasing difficulty of fixing at onse and in quiet for most people, have enlarged the proportion of sufferers from this very terrible affliction. Very many people have it or have had it or will have it, and its causes, course and trentment are the special study of famou doctors. Everybody knows how commodiseases of the nervous system are. Well, by far the greater number of the victims suffer rant enough for all the attention it receives, or

Mere sleevlessness is bad enough. It baus as bad as sleep is good, and the most thoughtful and observing men have paid the highest tribute to sleep—which "knits up the ravelled sleeve of care." When to insomnia is nid profound depression of spirits, awful forehold ings, all the mote dreadful because they ar ague, a man - state grows well high intoler able. The feeling of lassitude in nervous exhaustion is not like the languer of convainconce, for it is associated with the restlessnesof the eastive befor bear, without the energy of strength to page. The sense of weakness and impatience is bitter to bear. There is nothing sweet and tender in the metageholy of this ail nent. Headache, complicated and various, is the most usual of all the symptoms and there What is strange, alreholds liques will often quently there are polpitations of the heart tha extreme hot flashes that leave one dripting sorts of sensations naturally attend a pervous system which is not equal to it-work.

specialists have easied advertish to hesters neurasthenia making Hebrews, and the New York statistics are conclusive on that point Of the neurasthenic patients who receive treatment at the came 40 per centure Passing Polish and Austrian, which is out of all proportion to their relative numbers in the ear munity or in clinic patients of all Lands. This is a curious fact for which no explanation is of-fered, but it suggests the sweet-hole

An important and surgestive discovery that neura-thenia is a disease of indoorlife, I is a matter of course that by far the greate part of the persons who apply for treatment a the clinics are engaged in outdoor unskilled labor; yet of the sufferers from nervous exhaustion who are treated there, 70 percent bave indoor occupations. Overwork in a house atmosphere causes werey and is favorable to the development of the disease. This, is course, suggests the first step in the treatment Facry brainworker knows the effect on the stendy application and the aimost immediat benefit, the restorative influence, of a walk is the open air. There seems to be a herefither predisposition to neurastheria, fully one-half the rut ents in one report re-alling a nervoudiathesis in a parent. This is the hearest we come to a realization of the frequent prophers at the American habit of working long under high pressure and anxiety must make nervous wreeks of the coming generations.

The latest and probably the most exhaustive treatise on nouraethen's is included in an analysis of first case on New York by Dr. doseph Collins of the Post-Graduate School and bis clinical assistant, Dr. Camin Phillips. It is published in full in the Metical Resort. These observers confirm the statement that more

anything to do or to read and with nobody to talk to, feeding him on skimmed milk. Of all persons in the world the victims of this disease most dread being shut up alone. They invariably assert that they will inevitably go mad scream, smash the furniture and jump out of the window. They never do. They are quiet as the proverbial lamb, and in a few days they find solid enjoyment in it. One of the reasons why poor people are not cured of neurasthenia easily if at all is the difficulty of psychical moral treatment. They expect to be cared by very best can only mitigate the severity of some of the painful or distressing symptoms. It is impracticable to impose isolation on most of the patients who receive treatment at the dispensary. They are not conscientions about taking the doctor urges. However, isolation is not

always necessary. The treatment depends on the individual, but there are general remedial measures that may be applied to most, though in different degrees. These include agencies of reconstruction, such as diet, hydriatics, massage, rest and exercise, changes of surroundings and of climate. Water is used in many ways and often. It is one of Weir Mitchell's schemes to seat the patient in a bathtub so that water can be applied to the spinal column. First a uart of hot water is poured slowly on the neck and allowed to run down. It is almost boiling hot enough to bring an instant flery reduces This is followed by a quart of nearly re-cold water. The applications are alternated until twenty quarts of each have been used, in severe cases. Then comes a thorough message and in some instances a kneading of the abdomen.

Often a careful massage will give relief to the most violent headache. Dr. Collins makes a good deal of use of water treatment, especially for sleeplessness. Some times he uses the cold wet pack, the prolongewarm bath, the drip sheet and the wet compress known as Neptune's girdle. The prolonged warm bath, from twenty to forty minutes, is at a temperature of from 95 to 100 degrees. The drip sheet is applied by throwing a linen cheet which has been loosely wrung out of water a to degrees around a patient who is standing it a foottub of comfortably hot water, and with a Turkish towel wrung out of iced water about the head. The sheet is applied to the whole body by a few quick rubbings. Then it is removed, the patient is dried and submerfed to a light massage. Dr. Collins points one that treatment which may benefit one person may be injurious to another and he considers medic hal treatment as the least important. Electricity, which the French regard so favorably, has not been found very useful by American physicians. Sometimes it has the effect of stimulating the patient's interest and imagina-

great benefit It is clear that the practitioner who has no made a particular study of the diseases of the nervous system is not equal to the treatment of a fully developed case of nervous exhaustion. He is apt to show his impatience with the patient who imagines he has an organic disease, and to underestimate, the seriousness of the condition. The patients who apply to the general physician are commonly drugged first for one thing and then for another, and at last told that their disease is purely imaginary.

tion and inspires his confidence, which is of

It is pointed out by Dr. Collins that it is not o much physical or mental work or overwork that produces neurasthenia as it is worry. anxiety and depression, which entail sleepless sess and disordered digestion. There are persons, too, who are born with a nervous system deficient in the capacity to produce neural energy or to supply the waste when there is

abnormal tax on the nerve energy. Nothing could be more timely in connection with this matter than the "Gospel of Relaxaon "preached by William James, and based a the Lange-James theory of the emotions He places it in the power of one to avoid the chief cause of nervous exhaustion. The peron who can shed trouble can prevent inso and digestiveldisorders, and therefore an excessive expenditure of nerve force. Nearly every sody can do this. The "Don't Worry | clubs that have raged for a year or two have a very sound elentific basis for their teachings, ever apart from the theory mentioned. we worry beyond reason is easily shown Nobody ever fliels a trial so severe as he expects it to be. It is the Lange-James theory that we suffer in mind because we put ourselves in the condition to simulate more the product of our i lea than of the thing about which we are wretched. It is an exaggeration, but it will serve to explain it, to say nuse we weep and are afraid because we rur away. It was affirmed by Delsarte that if one imulates the appearance of sadness he will be and. We are told by actors that they lose themselves in their parts; that by putting them-selves in the frame of mind and physical sitirele of a character, they feel what the character - supposed to feel. The doctrine of the to-spel of Relaxation is

not to try to reason ourselves out of an anxious and worrying state of mind, for that only keeps the attention fixed on it, but to bet as if we were not anxious but electral or gay. By studing and language andisinging agay melody we are bound to become cheerful or gay. This is the principle, on which musical treatment of pervous disorders is now applied in Paris. It is not a modern thought only. Plate, who clast copyright on everything, as Emerson says, suggested a system of moral therapeuties in which music should play a part

It is worthy of note that the English do not have nervous exhaustion. The aspiration of the cultivated Englishman is to repress his emotions. He considers it very bad taste to show feeling. The result is that he does not sperience the emotions of the ready American By cultivating a look of screnity he remains

AIRING TIME ON THE COAST.

Life Saving Stations in New Jersey Have Their Stock of Clothing Out.

It is alring time at the life saving stations along the New Jersey coast. Mexery station, from Sandy Hook, to Cape May Point, wearing apparel is being taken out of chests and lung out where the fresh sea breezes can blow through it. There is enough elothing stored at these stations to stock a shop. There are garments to fit men and women, and boys and girls. Even bables are provided. Of course the stock of children's clothing is rather limited, as there is rarely a call for it. The majority of All this elething is kept in realine a for the

unfortunates who may be spinwrecked. published in full in the Moderal Record These observers couldrn the statement that more men than women have nervous exhaustion and more married than single. The most common causes, they are told by the patients themselves, are overwork, self-indulgence, worry, bright and affletion. It is sometimes the result of sundations produced by physical minry or debilitating dheave, rareiv by alembra and never by tobacca. They find no connection between the disease and rheumatism, as suggested by translation the repeated statement that alcohol and tobacca are not among the causes of the audited never not among the causes of the audited normalism. They go furnism, and a calade from the urbances averable for the diseases of the normalization of the satisfaction of the statement that alcohol and tobacca are not among the causes of the audited normalization of the scalade from the urbances averable for the disease of the normalization of the satisfaction of the There is not a Lovernment life saving station

has not correctly the example of the forest positive transfer of the forest positive transfer

REMAINS OF OLDEST EGYPT

TOMBS OF SIXTEEN KINGS OLDER THAN THE FIRST DYNASTY. M. E. Amelineau's Discoveries in the Necropolis Om el-Ga'ab Steles on the Tombs Prove Their Royal Character Marvellous Knowledge for the Times-Pieces of Glass Found and Inlaid Work.

Students of Egyptian history have hithertohad to depend upon the fragmentary accounts of Manetho, or the serais of the Turin Papyrus for their chronology of the earliest period in that hand of mystery. Many have been tempted to doubt the correctness of the state-ments of Manetho as to the first four dynasties from Menes to Snofra, holding that Menes himself was nothing more than a night. The actual discovery of the tomb of Menes at Negada and of the other monarchs of the first two dynasties at Abydos has settled definitely the historicity of their reigns. But the explorers have been struck by the fact that the tomb of the first of these great kings, who flourished about 4,000 years B. C., displays a remarkable advancement in art which must have been accompanied by no mean civilization.

Now, however, M. E. Amelineau, who has distinguished himself by some startling discoveries at Abydos, notably the tomb of Osiris, as was announced last spring, publishes a full account of his first campaign on that ancient site, showing that he has found the names and tombs of at least sixteen kings who reigned in Egypt before Menes. The most remarkable fact, however, is that even then these Pharaolis claimed supremney over both Upper and Lower Egypt, proving that Menes was by no mean ie founder of the united kingdom. This disery carries the date of the history of Egen sack at least several centuries, and forms th neeting link between history since the time I Menes and the earliest of the kings whose proving that the gods Osiris, Horus, &c., were

civilization had its birth on Egyptian soil.

This explorer found the clue to his exeavations in ancestor worship, which, he holds, played as prominent a part in the life of the ancient Egyptians as it does now in China. He devoted his time to an examination of the accropolis Om el-tia'ab Mother of pots , so salled by the inhabitants on account of the millions upon millions of pots which have been deposited there by countless generations of pilgrims to the tombs of the enry kings. Dig-ging beneath this mass of detris, M Amelnean found the most ancient tombs ever dicovered in Egypt. The mode of fairful was n itself a proof of high antiquity. Th ombs were never more than five feet long showing that the bodies were not deposited at full length, but were curled up. In fact, sev ral skeletons found were lying on their side the knees drawn up to the head, the arms ly such thing as mummification at that time, and t is only due to the dryness of the soil that any human remains were found. Unfortunately nost of the tombs had been partly destroyed by fire, whether by despuders or in accordance with a custom prevalent among the aneent Babylonians of lighting a strethe tomb at the time of burial cannot be decided definitely.

Still many objects were discovered shedding light upon the state of culture of the period and these were carefully collected and studied The tombs were built of rude bricks, so un evenly laid that it seemed as if these caris masons knew nothing of a plumb-line. The floor of the tombs of the kings was laid with heavy planks of sycamore wood, fastened to gether by strips of copper. The ornament ere sometimes crude and at others well fin ished. One bone, carved into the shape of hand, seemed comparable to the relies of European cave-dwellers. The inscriptions were
so primitive in form that neither their discoverer har the other Legyadoglasts to whom he
submitted them could read many of them
Arrowheads were found made of poished
stone, which M. Amelinean believes are much
older than the Danish arrowheads hithertoconsidered the offest. With these were stone
knives and saws of romarkable execution.

But the discoveries pointing most absolutely
to the listorical value of these rescarches were
stoles bearing the names of sexteen kings
whose hames had not been found before. Their
discoverer compared these with all of the
Egyptian royalties in the mussum at circh,
and could not find one rescalability these brain
by him. He knew that they were the names of
kings because of the hawk perched on top of
each stele, the invariable misguin of royalts,
tut, not finding the names, he was comprehen
to conclude that he had discovered some new
or rather some very old monarchs antedating
Menes. This was his conclusion even he
fore the discovery of the tamb of Osiris
which confirms his theory. The names of band, seemed comparable to the relies of Eunumber of private individuals were also found, with tablets which one has explained only as having been erected to the dogs harried with their masters. The tonds of the kings were arranged in groups, the entral room having here intended for the king himself, while in the other rooms around him were hurself the remains of his family or his odd's ris and their wives, for the names of many women were found in these smaller rooms.

The mass of patters found was viscal and interesting ranging his the was from a greyblates and savers are gularly formed in the asymptotic order assess advanced with perfect and inserting formed harb artistic same. Some of the large arts were filled with book for the starts of the dead of their excitations statuettes and braves in trees evidently intended for food. Many at the large stamped the rames either of the dead or of the contents in those stamps are found some of the carriest hierographs where closed with clay stappers on which were stamped the rames either of the dead or of the contents in those stamps are found some of the carriest hierographs have a stamp of the carriest hierographs are found things exactly as they saw them, and that they observed very closely it is easy to recognize an ostrode on one of these vascs, with his small head long neck, large bod and elaborate tail plumage. Some of the vascs in psychicia and only are executed with so much delinery that it come the artificers must have used a diamond for cutting them. The realism with which a duck a shead is drawn as assumiting even the shading of the plumage being morated. A human hand is devel and so perfectly that the nalls on the latering largers are noticeable.

noticeable. The metal objects discovered are of conject or of an above distinct and gold in which the proportion of attention for the gooder. There were they selected, the hough Canharyson, a for lines of the section of the control of the cont

Meat eating was practiced, for I have found the bones of exe and the horns of gazelles and antelopes in some of the tombs, all showing that this age was one of civilization.

"The people were governed by kings who had already united the two parts of Egypt and called themselves Kings of the North and of the Contre, but they did not vet speak of themselves as 'Sons of the Sun.' The sixteen names of mornarchs found on the steles and vases in these royal tomtos dely all contradiction. These men lived, for here are their tombs, surrounded with previsions proving that they were not more legendary characters. These Pharaches knew and, no doubt protected the arts and sciences. They knew how to write in hierosciences, and even decorated their steles with red. The characters found are archaic some of them not only having a new shape, but being altegether new to scholars. They show art at an early stage, but already adameed. They carved the hardest unterfals granife, ivery, ones. The legs of furniture and iron found in the tombs prove the degree of perfection at which they had arrived. These conclusions are anthentle and certain.

"Naw as for the epich at which those kings had." I believe that they kelong to the first two dynastics, but to this I object for several reasons. There were huit seventien kings in these two denasties, and in the first layer opened I have already found sixtern names, and there are still two layers of tembs to be opened. I have already found sixtern names, and there are still two layers of tembs to be opened. I have already found sixtern names, and there are still two layers of tembs to be opened. I have already found sixtern names, and there are still two layers of tembs to be opened. I have already found sixtern names, and there are still two layers of tembs to be opened. I have already found sixtern names, and there are sendenced in the kings of these dynasties I find not one resembling my discovered by me. These reasons are not to be coally disposed of except by roining in my centention for t

DEATH OF EXPLORER MIZON.

The Good Work He Did and the Little African Girl Who Was His Interpreter.

Many men who have helped to reveal Africa die there seemer or later. Their days of exploestion may be over, but they good again it some official expecity, and spend the last years of their lives in the new colonies. Last week their Mizon of the French Navy, who determined the waterparting between the Congo and Niger basins, died at Zangibar while on his way to take the Governorship of the Obock story of his wanderings on the northern tributaries of the Congo will also remember the 14year-old native girl whose unusual gift for languages made her very useful to him as an pterpreter, whom he brought with him to Paris in 1862 after she had accompanied him brough his a Iventurous two years' journey. Sanaba was her name, and she was the lior of the hour in Paris. All the illustrated papers printed her picture, the entire press interriewed her, she talked French fluently with the reporters and everything she had to say was printed including her opinion of Paris. The reporters called her "Princess," too, for she was he daughter of a chief, whose village on the lower Niger contained 15,000 souls. But the reocters were not half so surprised as Explorer Mizon had been two years carlier, when the one day on the banks of the Niger and adfressed him in passable French. Then he discovered that she could speak English better than he could, and not ody knew of a negro auguage for far around which was not at her ongue's end. She had picked up her knowlsige of the European languages from trader m the river. The explorer decided that she was a linguistic treasure who must be secured as a part of his travelling facilities

be secured as a part of his travelling facilities of the consent of her parents could be obtained. She was visiting friends sixty miles from her home when Mizen discovered her, and as it fortunately homened that she was about to repain her parents, whose village lay on the explorer's route up the Niger, it was not difficult to arrange the matter. The little girl, wanting to see more of the world, poined her solicitations to these of Mizen, and her parents consisted to the unique proposal. So it happened that Sanaha became a number of a French exploring expedition. She was useful every day, for in other number of the party could as quite'the is she learn errough of the new they met to make themselves easily

and sho was a happy little traveller, ravely was seldem elected. One day, after they had rememed the Come, a seasely the explorer how much he for the little girl. She was very instabiling mistaken for a slave, and on the of a larger tears, but quickly may here March told the Peringuese remed did not buy slaves, but the girl archered in innertical the left who had

northern limit of the country secured for France, is part through his instrumentality, has been extended by agreement among the powers cour into the desert north of the lake.

Ever step of Magor's pourcey from the Bernarch town that seen is force from the Bernarch town that seen is force if the crossed the water carried between the Niger and the Congo and fedlower from somes to mouth the unknown sames favor which he shawed to be 1.000 moles long and the fourth largest tributary of the Cogo. France loss no time in partially a line of stations in the Sanga. About the same I me another from the explorer, belowshi, fixed the waterparting between the Niger and to ago besses still further east, and belging explorers solved the same problem at another paint. All these avestigations showed that the domain of the time fixer extends factor morth than had been approach.

We do not know what has been east Mizon's life profess Sanales. She same problem at school in things before she was sent home to her parents. She was afind togs back, for life in a cyllical fact had not weared her from her attachment to the bone of her fathers. Her connection with the fortunes of the experience, in the arrangements with the variable have taken in the parents with the parangements with the variable and the fathers. Her connection with the fortunes of the experience, in the arrangements with the variable shade a terf, certifiely of some in the cities, on the sarrangements with the variable shade a terf, certifiely of some in the cities, that gave France her claim upon the variable and of the Eastern French Congo.

GUARDING THE BANKS.

Some people think that time locks, burglar alarms and steel barred windows, with a wat hearn facility or asteep inside and the dies outside, might afford protection in plants for a basis. Avester in a district mes-senger office the other day could that bank The visitor noticed when he entered the office that the manager seemed to be watching the doe's with great solicitude. Without his desh, gradded his hat and dished out. The

until the milities its ame lines. "The cause watchman was testing me." he said, and then went on to explain the system. At every laser and half hour the watchman in-She the faces productly outlood that rang a bell a gracter of terreview board a Couched a button.

WHEN A MAN IS WOUNDED. SENSATIONS PRODUCED BY MODERN SMALL CALIBRE BULLETS.

One Volunteer Disgusted, Another Indignant and a Third Profoundly Astonished - Feeling of Men in Battle for Their Stomachs-Dying Salute of a Soldier. A man in this city set out after the recent war to find soldiers who had been wounded in action. He wanted to ask them about their wounds, to know how they geted when hur!

and especially what was their first conscious

thought—the psychological effect, in short.

The investigation was attended with certain small percentage of the invading army had been wounded. Soldiers had suffered all sorts of other things, from sunstroke to yellow lack, but Spanish marksmanship seemed less and less to be feared as the search went on. Even after the investigator corralled some men who had been shot he had trouble in making them tell about it—a whole lot of trouble, in fact. Many of them were like the old Sergeant of regulars, whose tale was as follows: shot in the leg, sorr. Oi tumbled down, sorr. It felt like hell, sorr." There is a tradition that men shall not have feelings when they are under fire. When they tell of their feelings at all it comes in the nature of a confessionsomething to be ashamed of. That is what drill and training are for as much as anything cise—to create a habit that will be strong enough to resist nature. Consequently it was among the volunteers, who had not prepared themselves so thoroughly as the regulars for this kind of crisis, that most of the interesting mental phenomena occurred.

At least one experience seemed to be gen-eral. Regulars and volunteers alike knew at once what had happened to them. There was none of that wonder and perplexity which at one time came to men who had been shot A surgeon suggested that possibly the reason for this was the comparative absence of shock produced by the wound from a modern firearm. Another thing that the victims agreed upon was that the first effects of a shot were less painful and less generally distressing than they had been taught to believe. For this reason explained a wiry little regular, Spaniards were dead easy com-pared with Indians, because the Indians behad faced always shot something that hurt every minute. A volunteer said that he had wondered quite a lot about what particular kind of fool he was going to make of himself should be get shot, and the fact that he was neither hurt enough to be frightened not frightened enough to be hurt was afterward a matter of great felicitation. There was one member of the Seventy-first

Regiment who was shot in the leg, and he said that the mental effect was intense chagrin. His people, he said, were of the "let the others go" variety of patriots. They did not forbid him to enlist, but the consensus of home opinion was against it. They took the ground that ther lives, of less value either to their owners or to society, would answer the purpose as vell. He argued that he did not expect to lose either life or limb or health; were the loss of any of these certain he would not have enlist ed and he concluded that his chances were nearly as good as if he were to remain at home Well, when he was shot down there in Cuba the episode became part of that discussion in a way that was sudden, complete, and not at all unnatural or grotesque. Swifter than the shot itself came the thought: "What will the folks say to me now? And how am I going to explain this?" Another volunteer said that when he was

hot he felt like standing up and telling the spanish Army that they had performed the feat of final detriment, not only to this country. but to the whole universe. The idea of his get ting shot struck him as having been compassed only by means of an incongruous relaxation of attention on the part of Providence. He could iot reconcile it with preconceived ideas. He said that he stood up and spluttered in the direction from which the shot had come like a mad baby until somebody came along and pulled him over backward and told him to shut up. During his subsequent illness and delirium the volunteer became posof the man who shot him to the most minute change of expression and effect of dress. That quanish soldier has as distinct a personality as he has himself, and even yet he seems morreal and easier of identification than most people with whom the American has a waking ac quaintance. The volunteer said that so far as e knew the Spaniard's face was not one which chad ever before seen or imagined. It was mly after his convalescence that he was able to eparate what actually happened from what curred in his imagination, and he knows low that the Spaniard was a dream. on mearing the front from Siboney" said

mother volunteer. "Crawling through the ningle, I found myself following a man who was much bigger than I, so much bigger than I, in fact, that if we were to stand in a row he would overlap me at all points. It was through no contrivance of mine that I was following this particular man. It just happened for the same reason that he was following somebody else, in a way men have in common with sheep All this time the Spanish bullets were drilling nasty little holes in the air and spattering through the leaves above our heads. I remember being particularly grateful for not being as big as the man ahead of me It was but a step from this to taking advantage of the cover his size afforded. I remember arguing with myself that I was not doing any thing mean or contemptible; that the big mar stood no greater chances and that I stood fewe by the arrangement. I didn't feel as though I was cheating him out of anything, in short although I was dead sure that if he turned and One Precaution Taken to Make Sure That ping when he stopped, there would be strife within our lines. All at once there was a little twinge in my arm. It had the numbing effect without the pain, of being struck on the funny bone. Somehow I knew at once what it was, and my first thought was for my friend, the big man. He was walking serenel away, notwithstanding the fact that he must have had a bullet hole through the middle of his stomach. I forgot all about myself, and waited almost breathlessly for him to stagger and fall. He kept right on until he drew out of sight, and when I realized that my builet mus have gone right through him without any effeet at all my profound astonishment gave way torage. I felt as though he had cheated me. tried in value to formulate some kind of remonstrates and burlit at his retreating figure "I have been so unded only very slightly," said an officer, "although I never went into an engagement that I did not suffer premonition that I was going to be shot in the stomach, off-ors detect should be shown the chances of death and more than I suppose radronal engineers do, but since the war I have come across many n vice hand on the band that rang a belt in an I dol for more. It is like a piece of use in my

Art Sales and Gehtbitions. "Open Sunday, 2 to 6 P. M."



On Exhibition Day and Evening. (9 A. M. until 6 P. M. and 7:30 until 9:30 P. M.)

For Five Days Only

Previously to being sold at

Absolute Public Sale. THE

Harris-Holbrook-Blakeslee COLLECTIONS.

Master Works

Distinguished Painters of France,

Early English, Dutch and Flemish Schools. INCLUDING

TWO FAMOUS VAN DYCKS.

One Entitled the

"EARL OF ARUNDEL"

and the other

"EDWARD SUTTON, LORD DUDLEY."

Originally Owned by Thomas Gainsborough, R. A.

Exhibited at the Old Masters' Exhibition at Burlington House, 1875, and exhibition of Van Dyck's Works at Grosve nor Gallery, 1886-87.

THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE

AT CHICKERING HALL.

On the Evenings of Thursday and Friday, April 13th and 14th, at 8 o'Clock.

Illustrated Catalogue mailed on receipt of Fifty Cents.

Also View.



Also View.

Superb Old Porcelains

High Quality and Great Rarity.

Also Fine Old Enamels, Carvings in Jade, Agate and Crystal, Selected during the past four years by the well-known Connoisseur,

E. O. ARBUTHNOT, Shanghai, China.

To Be Sold at Absolute Public Sale

On Friday and Saturday Afternoons, April 14th and 15th, at 3 o'clock,

At the American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

Catalogue Mailed on Application.

THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.

The American Art Association, MANAGERS,